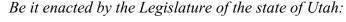
Representative Edward H. Redd proposes the following substitute bill:

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT RELATED
TO BAIL AMENDMENTS
2017 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Edward H. Redd
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies provisions related to court actions and drug and alcohol treatment.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 provides drug or alcohol detoxification procedures as an alternative to bail
requirements; and
makes technical changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
77-18a-1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 234
77-20-1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 234





20	Section 1. Section //-18a-1 is amended to read:
27	77-18a-1. Appeals When proper.
28	(1) A defendant may, as a matter of right, appeal from:
29	(a) a final judgment of conviction, whether by verdict or plea;
30	(b) an order made after judgment that affects the substantial rights of the defendant;
31	(c) an order adjudicating the defendant's competency to proceed further in a pending
32	prosecution; or
33	(d) an order denying bail, as provided in Subsection 77-20-1[(8)](9).
34	(2) In addition to any appeal permitted by Subsection (1), a defendant may seek
35	discretionary appellate review of any interlocutory order.
36	(3) The prosecution may, as a matter of right, appeal from:
37	(a) a final judgment of dismissal, including a dismissal of a felony information
38	following a refusal to bind the defendant over for trial;
39	(b) a pretrial order dismissing a charge on the ground that the court's suppression of
40	evidence has substantially impaired the prosecution's case;
41	(c) an order granting a motion to withdraw a plea of guilty or no contest;
42	(d) an order arresting judgment or granting a motion for merger;
43	(e) an order terminating the prosecution because of a finding of double jeopardy or
44	denial of a speedy trial;
45	(f) an order granting a new trial;
46	(g) an order holding a statute or any part of it invalid;
47	(h) an order adjudicating the defendant's competency to proceed further in a pending
48	prosecution;
49	(i) an order finding, pursuant to Title 77, Chapter 19, Part 2, Competency for
50	Execution, that an inmate sentenced to death is incompetent to be executed;
51	(j) an order reducing the degree of offense pursuant to Section 76-3-402; or
52	(k) an illegal sentence.
53	(4) In addition to any appeal permitted by Subsection (3), the prosecution may seek
54	discretionary appellate review of any interlocutory order entered before jeopardy attaches.
55	Section 2. Section 77-20-1 is amended to read:
56	77-20-1. Right to bail Denial of bail Hearing Alternative to bail.

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57	(1) As used in this chapter:
58	(a) "Bail bond agency" means the same as that term is defined in Section 31A-35-102.

- (b) "Surety" and "sureties" mean a surety insurer or a bail bond agency.
 - (c) "Surety insurer" means the same as that term is defined in Section 31A-35-102.
- (2) A person charged with or arrested for a criminal offense shall be admitted to bail as a matter of right, except if the person is charged with a:
- (a) capital felony, when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the charge;
- (b) felony committed while on probation or parole, or while free on bail awaiting trial on a previous felony charge, when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the current felony charge;
- (c) felony when there is substantial evidence to support the charge and the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person would constitute a substantial danger to any other person or to the community, or is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, if released on bail; or
- (d) felony when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the charge and it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person violated a material condition of release while previously on bail.
- (3) Any person who may be admitted to bail may be released either on the person's own recognizance or upon posting bail, on condition that the person appear in court for future court proceedings in the case, and on any other conditions imposed in the discretion of the magistrate or court that will reasonably:
 - (a) ensure the appearance of the accused;
 - (b) ensure the integrity of the court process;
- (c) prevent direct or indirect contact with witnesses or victims by the accused, if appropriate; and
 - (d) ensure the safety of the public.
- (4) (a) As used in this Subsection (4), "predetermined drug or alcohol detoxification procedure" means a specified procedure to be used in a jail, community treatment facility, or outpatient community setting to provide drug or alcohol detoxification.
 - (b) With concurrence of the prosecutor, a court may order a person charged with or

88	arrested for a criminal offense to enter a predetermined drug or alcohol detoxification
89	procedure as an alternative to posting bail, or as modification of bail or condition of release, if
90	the court finds that:
91	(i) a predetermined drug or alcohol detoxification procedure is appropriate and
92	recommended for the individual circumstances of the person who is charged or arrested;
93	(ii) the jail, community treatment facility, or outpatient community setting has the
94	resources and personnel necessary to safely implement, monitor, treat, and complete a
95	predetermined drug or alcohol detoxification procedure;
96	(iii) the jail, community treatment facility, or outpatient treatment setting agrees to
97	accept and treat the person using a predetermined drug or alcohol detoxification procedure; and
98	(iv) the person charged with or arrested for a criminal offense gives written informed
99	consent or consent on the record for treatment using a predetermined drug or alcohol
100	detoxification procedure.
101	(c) After a person charged with or arrested for a criminal offense starts or completes
102	the recommended predetermined drug or alcohol detoxification procedure, the court or
103	magistrate may release the person on the person's own recognizance or with other terms and
104	conditions, including additional recommended treatments and interventions.
105	$\left[\frac{(4)}{(5)}\right]$ (a) Except as otherwise provided, the initial order denying or fixing the
106	amount of bail shall be issued by the magistrate or court issuing the warrant of arrest.
107	(b) A magistrate may set bail upon determining that there was probable cause for a
108	warrantless arrest.
109	(c) A bail commissioner may set bail in a misdemeanor case in accordance with
110	Sections 10-3-920 and 17-32-1.
111	(d) A person arrested for a violation of a jail release agreement or jail release order
112	issued pursuant to Section 77-36-2.5:
113	(i) may not be released before the accused's first judicial appearance; and
114	(ii) may be denied bail by the court under Subsection 77-36-2.5(8) or $[\frac{(12)}{2}]$ (11).
115	$\left[\frac{(5)}{(6)}\right]$ The magistrate or court may rely upon information contained in:
116	(a) the indictment or information;
117	(b) any sworn probable cause statement;
118	(c) information provided by any pretrial services agency; or

119	(d) any other reliable record or source.
120	[(6)] (7) (a) A motion to modify the initial order may be made by a party at any time
121	upon notice to the opposing party sufficient to permit the opposing party to prepare for hearing
122	and to permit any victim to be notified and be present.
123	(b) Hearing on a motion to modify may be held in conjunction with a preliminary
124	hearing or any other pretrial hearing.
125	(c) The magistrate or court may rely on information as provided in Subsection [(5)] (6)
126	and may base its ruling on evidence provided at the hearing so long as each party is provided
127	an opportunity to present additional evidence or information relevant to bail.
128	[(7)] <u>(8)</u> Subsequent motions to modify bail orders may be made only upon a showing
129	that there has been a material change in circumstances.
130	[(8)] (9) An appeal may be taken from an order of any court denying bail to the
131	Supreme Court, which shall review the determination under Subsection (2).
132	[(9)] (10) For purposes of this section, any arrest or charge for a violation of Section
133	76-5-202, Aggravated murder, is a capital felony unless:
134	(a) the prosecutor files a notice of intent to not seek the death penalty; or
135	(b) the time for filing a notice to seek the death penalty has expired and the prosecutor
136	has not filed a notice to seek the death penalty.